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6209

Our complete CATALOG of RARE PLANTS

# RARE PLANTS

25¢ postpaid

Published every little while by the

NOV. 1953

RARE PLANT CLUB, KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

## MIDGET REDWOODS Discovered in California

Our recent discovery of a natural dwarf Redwood tree with WHITE wood, about one-tenth the size of the GIANT Redwoods, is amazing news! Of the thousands we have seen, one is only 2 1/2 feet tall, with nine seed-bearing cones! Another is 6 feet tall with 49 annual age rings!

We now have a SMALL stock of FIVE VARIETIES, which we have named as follows:

- The SPIRE--light-green, slender, erect.
- The COMPACTA--light-green, dense, bushy often with rounded top.
- The RUSSET--light - green, tinted with reddish tan. A striking color accent.
- The WEEPER--dark-green, very slender, with branches trailing like vines.
- The SILVER-BACK--dark - green leaves with strong silver back. Dense pyramid as wide as tall, sitting on ground.

While it is too early to GUARANTEE the behavior of these Midget Redwoods in cultivation, they promise many merits.

1. For outdoor planting in ZONES 6 to 10. With care, perhaps even in ZONE 5. Live 100 years or more, grow to about 35 feet.
2. For Tub Trees in colder climates, to be moved indoors in coldest weather. As a LIVING Christmas Tree, should serve for MANY years--a money saver.
3. For DWARFING--it's EASY to dwarf a natural dwarf. Stand hot summer on DRY mountains--should succeed indoors.

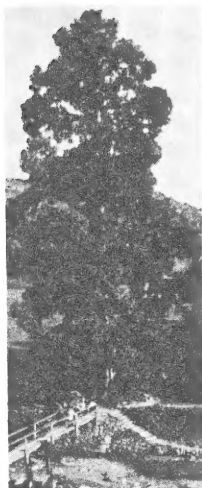
Our MIDGET REDWOODS Folder--10¢ppd.

## FIVE HYBRID REDWOODS

Botanists have long said that the "Coast Redwood" is a triploid HYBRID, with 3 unknown parents. I have found FIVE of these apparent hybrids, each of which seems to be a blend of one type of Midget with the "original" Coast Redwood.

On residential lots, the five hybrids should be better than the BIG Redwoods, as they will NOT grow so large. They resemble the five types of Midgets, but are larger in every way. You can have 2 or 3 different HYBRIDS in the same space that ONE big Redwood would require.





*Metasequoia  
glyptostroboides*

## For ZONE 3

### DAWN REDWOOD

An ancient form of Redwood Tree, believed extinct 20 million years ago, recently found still alive in China. "Needles" opposite instead of spiral, deciduous tree about 100 ft. tall, foliage light green, soft, fernlike. One of the most hardy of Redwoods, baby trees have survived winter in Boston, Philadelphia & Juneau. No more seeds from Red China—cuttings are now the only way. This tree and the "Bald Cypress", almost twins, hardy in cold states.

## For ZONE 5

### SIERRA REDWOOD

The largest, oldest and most spectacular tree on earth. Often lives 3 to 4,000 years. Young trees often flare at the base resembling an Indian tepee half-hid by branches which sweep the ground for centuries. Thousand-year-old trees have no branches for the first 150 feet. Foot-thick bark of light cinnamon-brown; foliage of tiny scales varying in color from bluish to golden green. Not good on a 35 ft. lot. From the tropics to "10 below climates" — most widely planted Redwood.

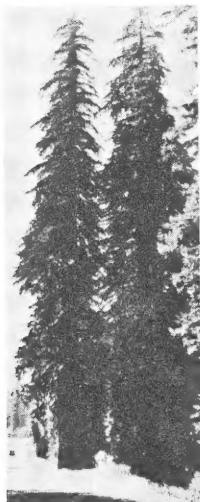


*Sequoia  
gigantea*

## For ZONE 8

### COAST REDWOOD

The world's tallest tree, more slender than Sierra Redwood. Dark brown bark, evergreen foliage coarsely fernlike, tree spire-like when crowded, grows 3 feet per year in right place. Sprouts new trees from stumps. Thrives in ocean fog, but also lives in hot, dry Spain along an irrigation ditch. Tender to cold below 15 above zero. Likes crowded forest conditions. May live 2,000 years; logs last centuries on ground. Burls (knobs) cut from the trunk, sprout shoots in a dish of water.



*Sequoia  
sempervirens*

## or warmer

### BALD CYPRESS

In Dixie, this twin of the Dawn Redwood, unkempt in its native swamps, gives no hint of its beauty under proper cultivation. Away from swamps, it escapes diseases and pests, has no "cypress knees", grows to a broad stately column of dense, fernlike foliage which frosts to a rich orange-brown before falling. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, we took seeds from one 100 ft. tall and 101 years old—a beautiful sister of the Dawn Redwood.



*Taxodium  
distichum*

## or warmer

### JAPAN CEDAR

Erect, plume-shaped evergreen tree to 125 feet, with dark brownish bark. Often called plume cryptomeria—each branchlet a plume, each branch is a larger composite plume. Foliage dark green, coarse 3 or 4-angled needles 1/2 to 1 in. long. Cones 3/4 in., be-whiskered looking. Much grown in Japan and China, for beauty, for excellent lumber. Has proved hardy to New York, in sheltered spots, even to Boston. A whole grove in Severna Park, Md.

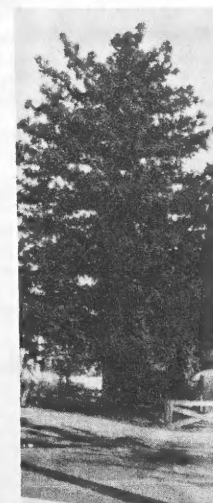


*Cryptomeria  
japonica*

## or warmer

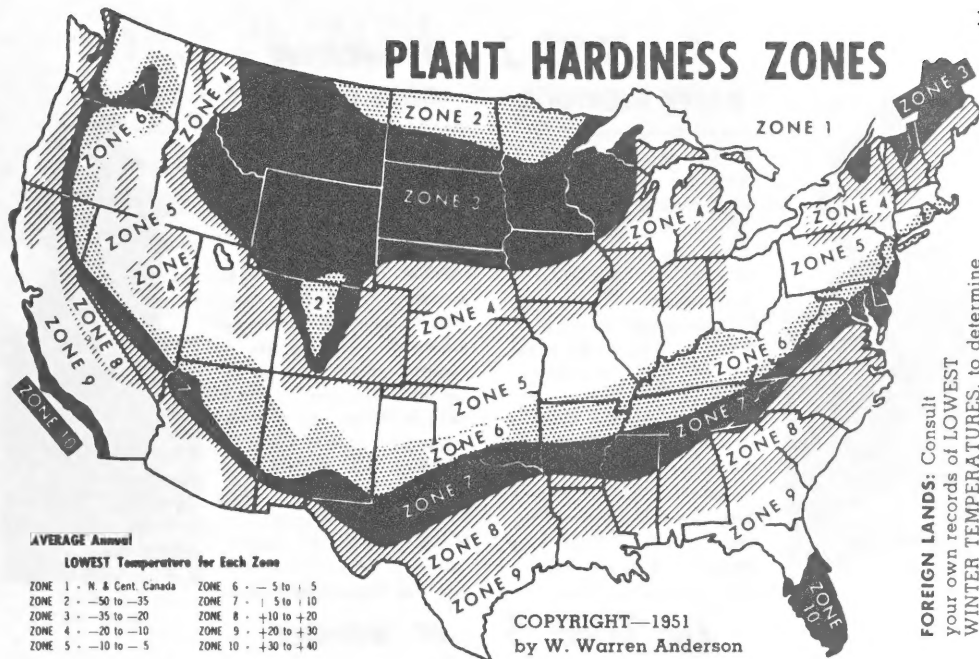
### CHINA FIR

Evergreen from East Asia, up to 80 feet tall, with moderately slender trunk and very bushy "feather-duster" crown. Grown as far north as Pennsylvania but may die back in very severe winters, sprouts from stump becoming very bushy. Is safer south of Ohio River—two trees in Bowling Green, Va. over a century old, best in the U. S. Cones about 2 in. long, pine-like but with thin, sharp-pointed scales. A vigorous tree, suggests a girl with a "windblown bob", not for cold climate.



*Cunninghamia  
sinensis*

## PLANT HARDINESS ZONES



ZONES are an APPROXIMATE basis for choosing the kinds of plants which can survive AVERAGE winters. People who use EXTRA CARE, who protect plants with mulches, wind screens, etc., may succeed with a plant in places one or even two zones colder than is NORMAL for that plant. People who give NO special care may lose a plant, even in a normal zone, when the first "hard winter" arrives.

REMEMBER—ALL PLANTS when young, are more tender to freezing by two or three zones. The "infancy period" of all plants varies from a few weeks for annuals to 10 or even 20 years for a tree that lives several thousand years. The LOWEST winter temperatures each year for 40 years—recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau—were averaged to outline these zones. This study covered 1895 to 1935.

## The Redwood Family (Taxodiaceae)

15 Living Species—(many extinct species)—for a variety of climates

"FERN-LIKE" FOLIAGE (except *T. ascendens*)

1. TAXODIUM--3 species, 6 or more varieties *T. distichum*--Baldcypress. NOT a cypress, but the FIRST Redwood, gave the family its scientific name. Deciduous--to 160 ft.--750 years. Dixie. ZONE 3 to 10  
*T. ascendens*--Pondcypress. "Little sister" of Baldcypress--deciduous--to 50 ft.--100 years or more. Next to smallest Redwood Dixie--seldom planted. ZONE 3 to 10.  
*T. mucronatum*--Montezuma cypress. NOT a cypress, probably longest life of the family To 170 ft.--45 ft. diam. trunk. Evergreen in tropics, deciduous north. ZONE 9 and 10.
2. METASEQUOIA--ancient "fossil" lately found still living in western China. Deciduous. *M. glyptosroboides*--Dawn Redwood, 1 species. To 160 ft., 1000 years. ZONE 3 to 10.
3. GLYPTOSTROBUS--Chinese Swamp Redwood *G. heterophyllus*--1 species--midget--to 35 ft.--very thick evergreen foliage. "Little sister" of Dawn Redwood--swamps. ZONE 9 and 10.
4. SEQUOIA -- 1 species, MANY varieties. *S. sempervirens*--California Coast Redwood World's tallest--to 365 ft.--2000 years. Evergreen--BEST lumber. ZONE 8 to 10

### Midget Redwoods—Hybrid Redwoods

When present scientific studies are completed, it will be possible to list the Midget and Hybrid Redwoods by scientific names. Until then, our best guess is—the Midgets will be classed as a new SPECIES—the Hybrids will be called VARIETIES of the Coast Redwood. Now we have five Midgets. It appears that we will have 25 to 50 types of Hybrids.

"SCALE-LIKE" FOLIAGE (inc. *T. ascendens*)

5. SEQUOIADENDRON--1 species, 3 varieties *S. giganteum* (*Sequoia gigantea*)--Sierra Redwood, Giant Sequoia, To 300 ft.--35 ft. diameter--4000 years--evergreen. ZONE 5 to 10
6. TAIWANIA--1 sp., Formosa and west China *T. cryptomerioides*--Tiawania. Third tallest Redwood--to 200 ft.--evergreen--cone to 1/2 in.--like Giant Sequoia ZONE 9 and 10.
7. CRYPTOMERIA--1 species -- 12 varieties *C. japonica*--Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar Evergreen--to 125 ft.--many DWARF varieties. Like Giant Sequoia. Cones 1/2 inch. ZONE 5 to 10.
8. ATHROTAXIS--3 sp., evergreen, Tasmania *A. cupressoides*--Pencil Pine. Wood used for pencils. To 40 ft.--foliage scales tiny, hug twigs. Cones to 1 in. ZONE 8 to 10.  
*A. selaginoides*--King William Pine. To 100 ft.--evergreen--cone and lumber very like the California Coast Redwood! ZONE 9 & 10  
*A. laxifolia*--Hybrid Pine. Natural HYBRID of the two above. Evergreen--to 40 ft.--foliage tiny 1/4 in. scales. ZONE 8 to 10.

"ENLARGED-SCALE" FOLIAGE

9. CUNNINGHAMIA -- 2 species. Evergreen *C. sinensis* (*lanceolata*)--China Fir. Lumber tree of China--to 80 ft. Exotic, bushy. Cones pine-like, leaves spiny-pointed. ZONE 8 to 10  
*C. Konishii*--Formosa Fir. Evergreen--100 ft. Bark red-brown, silver-white with age. Foliage spiny-pointed--cone 1 in. ZONE 9 and 10.
10. SCIADOPITYS--1 sp., 2 vars., --evergreen *S. verticillata*--Japanese Umbrella Pine. NOT a pine. To 120 ft.--6 in. coarse needles in whorl like umbrella ribs. ZONE 5 to 10



# NEW PLANTS

We specialize in rare plants that you do not find in most nursery catalogs. Such rare plants usually cost more to produce. It takes several years to get a new plant, learn how to grow it, get a supply ready. Our list of rare and imported plants is continually expanding — we hope to have other new plants ready each year.

**NEW PLANTS** we hope to have **SOON**.

A black-and-gold velvet "sweet-pea".

A "camellia" that contains **BLUE**.

A "crysanthemum" that grows on a bush.  
Several orchids native to Greenland!

## World's Only GREEN ROSE

ROSA CHINENSIS - VAR. VIRIDIFLORA

Probably the most ancient form of rose--has not yet learned how to make petals. Soft, yellowish-green sepals, slightly twisted, surround the stamens--each with a cherry-red stain at its base. As bloom matures, it turns more-yellowish inside, and the red stains become streaks, making a weird, unique rose--a strange novelty.

Typical rose leaves, medium sized and thin. Moderately thorny stems. May be trained as bush or climber. Potted plants from cuttings, small but vigorous growers. A FEW now ready. Each-\$4.75.

## The REDWOOD ROSE

ROSA GYMNOCARPA

One of the world's smallest wild roses, Dainty weeping bush ideal for dwarfing in a pot--or may be grown to 10 ft. tall in favorable location planted. Small, neat leaves, moderate prickles. Flower wild rose color and shape, little odor.

Blooms early, in deep shade of giant Redwood trees--acid oak-leaf mold next best to Redwood humus. Same culture as ferns. We have some potted three years. We hope some day to offer this rose **DWARFED**--as it should be even better. Each-\$3.50

## ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON VIOLET

Nearly a mile high on Mount St. Helena, on the path to the old Silverado mine, climbed by Robert Louis Stevenson in his honeymoon days, when he wrote "Silverado Squatters" -- we found this white violet. The path was carpeted with violet plants so tiny they looked like a dichondra lawn. The leaves were 1/4 inch diameter and the violets only about 1/8 inch size. Beside the path, they were average sized plants and flowers, which suggests that this violet can be planted, grown as a pot-plant, or **DWARFED**. Multiplies fast, by both seeds and runners. Large potted plants-\$2.75 each.. Small plants-\$1.00



# MORE EACH YEAR<sup>5</sup>

When we get established at our new and larger acreage, with expanded growing facilities, a larger number of NEW and RARE plants will soon be ready each year. We have seeds of many that have never been in the U. S. before. We also hope to do more hybridizing—to produce new and improved varieties of plants.

NEW PLANTS we hope to have SOON.  
A bamboo that stands ice and snow.  
A DWARF willow 2 to 4 inches tall.  
A 50 ft. fern that stands some frost.  
A plant that grows "honey" without bees.

## Madagascar CRAZY PLANT

KALANCHOE DAIGREMONTIANA

An exotic tropical succulent pot-plant--stand NO FROST. Leaves thick, glossy, with serrated margins--light green above with reddish-brown mottles underneath. To 1 1/2 feet or more. Cluster of 1 inch long, cone-shaped flowers white or yellow. Tiny new plants form in each notch of the leaves. When they are 1/4 inch tall, with 2 tiny roots, they fall--if they reach soil, the roots penetrate, pull the plants erect, become adult in about one year. You will have a multitude of plants--make a novel gift. Small potted plants \$3.50 each.

## California WILD IRIS

IRIS DOUGLASIANA

Justly the most famous of several species of California native iris--delicately beautiful blooms, 2 or 3 to each stem--white, cream, lavender, purple, azure, several shades of blue-colored veinings. We recently found a clump of light orchid color, which we will put in cultivation. These beauties should be cultivated, and crossed with other iris, if possible. Rhizomes produce MANY plants--probably must be stored indoors in damp sand over winter in COLD climates. Long, slender leaves must be cropped to ship--keep plants watered, new leaves will appear. Three assorted rhizomes--\$3.75

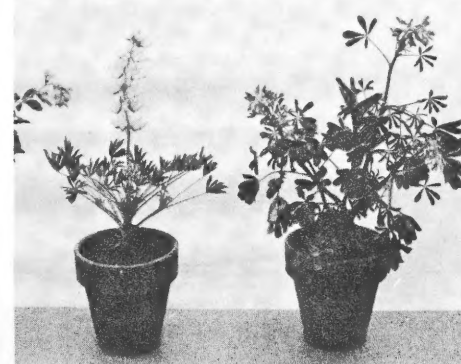
## BLUE & WHITE LUPINES

LUPINUS BI-COLOR

In late Spring, miles of massed lupines turn the green hills near San Francisco to amethystine blue. Like small blue and white sweet peas, they are an annual, 6 to 12 inches tall. Neat leaves have 5 to 7 leaflets, in palmate arrangement. After pollination, the white center of the flowers turns wine-colored.

Next Spring, we intend to plant a solid bed of California orange poppies, with a border of these lupines. YOU could do the same. (Specially selected California poppy seed, same price as lupine seed.)

SEED of annual lupines--\$.50 per pkg.



## FOUR RARE TREES to PLANT or DWARF



### BIRD'S NEST CYPRESS

*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*  
—var. *nidiformis*

Dense variety of graceful Lawson Cypress—50 to 100 ft.—likes water. Horizontal branches radiating from dense center. Few pests or diseases. Zones 5 to 10. Also fine for dwarfing—foliage like cedars.

Sizes 1-2. Prices A.



### MIDGET ALBERTA SPRUCE

*Picea albertiana*  
—var. *conica*

Dense midget evergreen from Canada. Very hardy. Zones 2 to 10. Foliage fine, medium-green. Slow-growing, larger in mild climate. Plant in any state. Superb for dwarfing or as tub tree. Easy to dwarf. We also have them 5 years old, already dwarfed. See our dwarfing folder.

Sizes 1-2. Prices B.

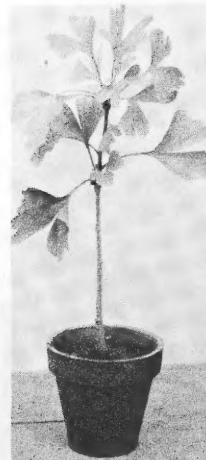


### KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

*Picea pungens*  
—var. *albertiana*

The lightest blue of the Colorado blue spruces—foliage bluish-white—grafted to insure color. A broad pyramid—grows about one ft. per year. Plant in any state—Zones 2 to 10. Stake in early years to insure upright growth. May go to 100 ft. Dwarfs easily to rugged shape.

Size 2 only. Prices B.



### "Living Fossil" GINGKO

*Ginkgo biloba*

Ancient Chinese tree—fern-like leaves show relationship to ancient tree-ferns and cycads. Grew in N. America ten million years ago. May grow to 120 ft.—huge ginkgo in downtown Boston. Deciduous—Zones 4 to 10. A favorite in Orient for dwarfing. Sizes 2-3-4. Prices A.

## GET THESE BOOKLETS

MUCH of the information in these two booklets, on Redwood Trees and how to GROW them, is NOT available anywhere else. It was gathered from five years of world-wide correspondence—from GROWING Redwoods—and from letters sent us by people who are growing our Redwood Trees—in the U.S., Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America. These booklets cost thousands of dollars!

"You Too Can Grow A Redwood Tree"—by W. Warren Anderson. 16 pp., 11 photo illustrations, 6 x 9 1/4, paper cover—\$.50. Founder of the Rare Plant Club scores FOUR FIRSTS: (1) Photos of BOTH Calif.-ornia Redwoods up to a century old, growing in eastern U.S. (2) Describes the complete "Redwood Family", 15 species plus 21 varieties, (3) Tells how to GROW them in other climates than California. (4) Tells where you can get baby Redwoods, SIX species NOW, others soon. Wherever the ground freezes in winter, the SPECIAL CARE described, is INDISPENSABLE!

15 REDWOOD TREES and Where They Grow. By W. Warren Anderson. ONLY published description, photos and winter hardiness data of the 15 Redwoods (Taxodiaceae) that are still living -- with sizes and prices of these ready to ship. 6 x 9--postpaid—\$.30

We also have Three Folders--10¢ each.

MIDGET REDWOODS--the five NEW varieties of natural dwarf Redwoods discovered in California. We alone have them.

YOU CAN DWARF TREES--tells how to get 20 baby trees to dwarf, and handbook.

"Redwoods of the Past"—by Dr. Chaney, University of California Professor who saw the Dawn Redwoods in China. 8 pp., 10 photo illustrations and world map showing where fossils of the Dawn Redwood and Coast Redwood have been found. The authentic story of the famous Metasequoia, recently found alive in China, after it had been believed to be extinct for 20 million years!

Our CATALOG of RARE PLANTS—25¢ postpaid. Does not include baby trees for DWARFING—get our DWARFING Folder 10¢ postpaid.

## BOOKS

BIG TREES. By Walter Fry, U. S. Commissioner and John R. White, Supt. of Sequoia National Park. xvi—152 pp. 40 photo ill. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 cloth—\$2.50. Fry lived beneath the Giant Sequoias 50 years—White 18 years.

REDWOODS OF COAST & SIERRA. By James C. Shirley—84 pp. 28 photo ill. 6 x 9 1/2 boards—\$2.00. Forester and botanist, former ranger-naturalist in Yosemite Park's Mariposa Grove of Sequoias, has studied them 25 years. Includes data on 13 members of Redwood family.

BONSAI Miniature Potted Trees. By Norio Kobayashi, pub. by Japanese Government. 177 pp. 109 photo illustrations. 5 1/4 x 7 1/4 cloth cover, with tree order—\$2.25; Alone —\$2.75 postpaid.



# Other Trees Now Ready

7

**For ZONE 6 or warmer**

## DOUGLAS FIR (California)

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*

Giant lumber tree of the Pacific Coast—to 300 ft. May grow to 35 ft. in 20 years. Not as hardy as the Colorado Douglas Fir. Zones 6-10 or Zone 5 if protected when young. An excellent companion for Redwoods. One of the best ornamental evergreens, a fine Christmas tree in a tub. May be sheared for hedges. Fine for dwarfing, has few pests. Prefers plenty of water, plus good drainage. Sizes 1-2-3-4-5. Prices A.



**For ZONE 7 or warmer**

## ITALIAN CYPRESS

*Cupressus sempervirens*

The world's tallest slender evergreen, narrow column to 75 feet. Dark green foliage like junipers. Plant as solitary specimens, as a pair at gates, of 10 ft. apart as a wall of green. Our trees grown from seed from famous Mokelumne Cemetery in Gold Rush. Wood durable as Redwood, lasts centuries. Zones 7-10. Dwarfed, makes accent tree in any collection. Sizes 6-7-8. Prices A. We hope to have small ones soon.



**For ZONE 7 or warmer**

## MONTEREY CYPRESS

*Cupressus macrocarpa*

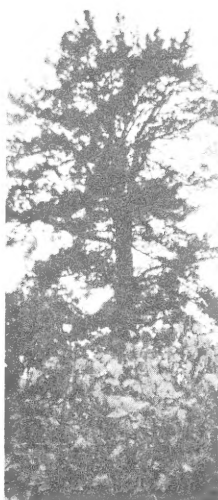
Famous wind-blown evergreen of Monterey seacoast—one of the best for ocean winds. Grows to 75 feet—then it spreads to as much as 90 ft. wide, often with trailing branches. Fine for windbreaks and stands pruning for hedges. Foliage like junipers, dark green. A favorite for dwarfing—easy to train to rugged shapes, stands abuse. Cones small, crumble to bits. Zones 7-10. Sizes 1 and 5. Prices A.



## MONTEREY PINE

*Pinus radiata*

World's fastest-growing pine—to 100 feet. We have one 30 ft. tall, 8 years old from seed. It stands ocean winds, long, hot, dry summers. Fine companion tree for Redwoods. Is now the leading lumber tree of rainy New Zealand—logged in 25 years! Needles 3 in a bundle, 4-6 in., bright green. Zones 7-10. For dwarfing, it grows shorter needles, stands abuse, easily trained to rugged shapes. Sizes 1 to 8. Prices A.



**For ZONE 9 or warmer**

## HORSEHAIR TREE

*Casuarina equisetifolia*

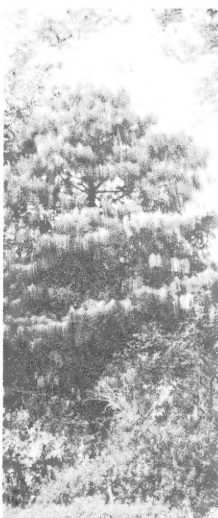
Not a pine, but called Australian Pine in Florida where it makes tall windbreaks along canals, growing 3 to 5 ft. per year. Probably world's best salt-water and alkaline-resistant tree—unsurpassed for planting in salt marshes or alkaline deserts. Can live in 10 inch rainfall or on stream banks. Needles fine as horsehair, in plumes like the Cassowary bird for which it was named. Fine for dwarfing. Sizes 2 to 8. Prices A.



## JELECOTE'S PINE

*Pinus patula*

World's most beautiful small pine. Needles fine, flexible, light green, to 12 in. long. Droop-like green silk threads, open crown giving light shade, a decorative specimen to 50 ft. or more. Grows in damp shady canyons in Mexico, stands sun if well watered. Hardy only to 20 above. Zones 9-10. For dwarfing, grow to 12 in. or more, needles drooping to table top. Very rare in U. S. and very different. Sizes 1 to 5. Prices A.



## How MANY KINDS Of Plants Do YOU Now Grow?

—by W. Warren Anderson

If you count ALL the kinds of plants you are now growing—trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, fruits and vegetables—you probably have not many more than ONE HUNDRED different kinds. The plant dictionary "HORTUS SECONDO" says that more than ONE MILLION plants have been described by botanists.

Even if we assume that ONLY ONE PER CENT of the world's MILLION and more plants are of value or interest to YOU—and suited to your climate—that is TEN THOUSAND PLANTS from which you could choose—if they were available.

New plants yet UNBORN, plants that can be produced by HYBRIDIZING not yet done, would total several MILLIONS MORE!

It is a master UNDERSTATEMENT to say:

**MANKIND HAS BARELY BEGUN TO  
USE THE WORLD'S PLANTS!**

## The RARE PLANT CLUB Has An INFINITE Job!

We are dedicated to the gigantic and ENDLESS task of making NEW and RARE plants available to you. We have set up sources in many parts of the world—we have many new plants growing here, many seeds yet unplanted. Some of our plants have never been in the U. S. before. Some have never been in cultivation anywhere—native WILD plants which we must learn how to grow.

After we learn how to GROW each plant, we must grow it in quantities and to an age sufficient for distribution. And we must publish cultural information to help YOU grow it in your climate.

### We Seek A New Site

My present property, 20 miles north of San Francisco, is far outgrown. During 1954, I hope to find a suitable larger acreage, and complete the big job of moving. Then my importation of foreign plants can be greatly expanded, more hybridizing can be done, and plants found valuable, grown in quantities for distribution.

## To Get and Grow NEW PLANTS—Costs Money

Botanical gardens, universities and governments have funds to finance plant-hunting expeditions and research. We must depend solely upon the support of Rare Plant Club Members—who buy the plants we produce—who pay an annual membership fee to finance the costs of printing, mailing, list maintenance, filing, postage, etc.

## MEMBERSHIP— \$1.00 Per Year

This annual membership fee pays only the COST of preparing and mailing the Spring and Autumn Bulletins which we publish. These Bulletins describe RARE PLANTS which are ready for YOU to purchase if you so desire.

Our Bulletins cost MORE than the usual nursery catalogs. We cannot use the stock cuts, plants descriptions, etc.—because our plants are NEW—and we must prepare all this material ourselves.

Our thanks to the MANY who have helped by purchasing plants, by paying annual membership fees, by enrolling their friends, by giving memberships and rare plants as gifts. We hope that you can some day come to California, and that we can soon welcome you at our new and larger headquarters.

## What YOU Get From Rare Plant Club MEMBERSHIP

1. Spring and Autumn Bulletins, describing rare plants, many of them available nowhere else, some of them never in the U. S. before.

2. You get the NEW rare plants FIRST. For the first year or so, our new plants are always SCARCE. MEMBERS come first—and should ORDER AT ONCE from Bulletins.

3. You will STAY ON THE LIST. At each mailing we make, we drop hundreds of names from the list, to save expense. MEMBERS are SURE to get every mailing.

4. Your support helps us to get, grow, hybridize and produce new and rare plants—more plants faster.